INSTANCES SHOWING THAT THEY USED THEIR BRAINS.

Tricks of a Dog That Wanted His Dinner and of One That Wanted Homage and Sweetments-Fire Alarm Given by a Crow-Two Other Crows That D cided to He Honest. CHESTER, N. Y., March 5 .- "The physical ex-

pressions which animals employ to manifest their passions, requirements, distresses, and emotions," said a naturalist, "are precisely similar to man's. They caress with their lips and limbs; show resentment by facial distortion, bites, and Ricks, and fear by a tremor; they leap with joy, foll with thirst, lag with fatigue, and attack for revenge and reprisals. Even fishes, with their poor, deficient bodies, are able to manifest many apparent mental operations in a manner intelligible to man as well as to one "There is no end to the authenticated in

stances of animal sagacity indicating premeditation, plan, purpose, sense of duty, prudence, gratitude, method, judgment. Animals memorize. They cherish malice, they dream in their sleep, they can count, they have a sense of injustice, a consciousness of error, and notions of forgiveness and reparation. Animals meditate. Dogs have been seen to sit in a fit of such abstraction that no one could engage their attention, and presently start off with an impetus that showed plainly there was mental impulse behind it. A friend of mine had a setter dog so intelligent that at a certain hour every day he carried a coin, inclosed in an envelope by his master, to the butcher's shop, deposited the money on the counte , and got in return meat for his dinner. One day the dog's master, being very busy, did not put up the coin as usual, and the dog, after waiting some time and seeing that there didn't seem to be any chance of his getting his dinner, went away. An hour or so later the butcher came into my friend's store and told him that there was no money in the envelope the dog had brought over that day. The dog's master informed the butcher that he hadn't sent the dog with an envelope that day, and was astonished to hear that the dog had visited the butcher's carrying an envelope as usual. The dog had put down the envelope, got his meat, and scampered out of the store as if in a great hurry, something he had never done be Every time before that he had brought his meat into his master's store and eaten it there. This time he had not been seen since he went away. His master looked him up, and found him lying in the grass behind the store, and in response to his master's call the dog came to him, a most sname-faced looking animal, his hanging head and drooping tail betraying the guilty feeling he had. The dog, having seen that his master wasn't inclined that day to give him his usual envelope Inclosing the coin, had picked up one somewhere about the store. taken it over to the butcher's, and, getting his meat, scampered away before the cheat could be discovered. He knew he had done a wrong thing, and that if he took the meat to the store as he had always done before he would be found

thing, and that if he took the meat to the store as he had always done before he would be found out at once, and when his master called him he hadn't the face to try and hide his guilt.

"I had a Newfoundland dog once that one day bravely rescued a child from the water at a seaside resort where I was stopping. The act was rawarded by much caressing and petting of the dog, and by his being fed generously with candy, of which he was extremely fond. This cased after a day or two, and then one day the news came to me that a little girl had fallen from the end of the pier and that Ponto had rescued her. Again the dog became for a time a great here, and the best of bonbons came again. This in turn became a thing of the past, and then, the very next week, the dog rescued another chi'd that had falien from the pier. Petting and candy followed this third noble act, and when they again ccased only a couple of days passed before Ponto had brought safely ashore another child that had tumbled into the water from the pier. Now, it began to strike me as something odd that the dog should happen to be so opportunely present on these critical occasions, and when he ceased being the petted here after this fourth life-saving effort I kept a sly eye on him. The pier was a favorite play spot for the children, although so many of them had fallen into the water, and one day I saw Ponto strolling down there to join them. I followed without his knowing it. He mingled with the children, and before long I saw him deliberately, in apparent play, edge a little boy toward the side of the pler and actually push him off into the water. Then he jumped in after the boy and easily carried him the short distance to the shore. The seoundrel was actually making a practice of tumbling children from the pler and magnanimously saving them, just to receive the homage and praise and swectmeats of the grateful and admiring guests. I shipped this Jekyll and Hyde dog back to New York that very day. Now, if he hadn't reasoned all that sly business out and ac

markable degree in the crow. A neignor of mine in Pennsylvania had a tame crow that demonstrated this most conclusively. The neighbor had three children, and one evening their mother went to a neighbor's house, locking the children went to a neighbor's house, locking the children went and the crow in. That crow always stayed up until the children were put to bed, and this evening, while the children were romping with him, the kerosene lamp was knocked off the table. The spilled oil took fire, and soon the house was in a fair way to be burned down with all in it, and but for the crow it would have been. The crow, as soon as the flames apread, flew up the chilmney, and, perching on the roof, set up such a yelling as only a crow can give when so disposed. This unusual noise was heard by the neighbors, and they went out to see what was the occasion of it. Flames were then bursting from the windows, but the crow kept his place on the roof, yelling fariously. The children were rescued just in time, they having run into the kitchen, where they were found huddled together. But for the timely warning given by the crow, though, they would have perished in the flames, as the fire was so far advanced that the house was soon consumed.

"I had two tame crows once, and, while they were most amusing pets, they after a while became such incorrisible thieves that I saw we must get rid of them. They stole anything and everything they could get hold of, including money and lewelry. One article they purfoined was a gold watch belonging to a young woman who was visiting at our house, and they jugged it away somewhere and hid it where it could not be found. It was that theft that decided me to get rid of the crow, and one exceedingly dark night I took them off their roost, put them niles to a piece of woods, where I dumped them out of the bag and drove on, returning home by a circulious route, for fear the couning birds might have saved all the trouble, for the neighbor the purpose of the back porto, where I was a twork, and gave me

Children at the Aquarium

Among the visitors at the Aquarium there are many children. Many come with their parents. and many school children, from public and from private schools, and little children from kinder gartens, come in classes or parts of classes, or it may be in entire schools, with their teachers. The youthful visitors include also children from various institutions in the city, and school children from neighboring cities and towns as well as from New York.

Johns Hopkins Students Warned.

BALTIMORE, March 5,-President Gilman has issued to the students of the Johns Hopkins University a warning, with unanimous con-currence of the Board of Collegiate Advisers. that any student hereafter participating in hasing, class rushes, or interfering with class dinners will be liable to immediate dismissal. This is considered a death blow to "pot-specials" and the various forms of civilities exchanges by the freshmen and junior classes.

HARLEM AND THE BRONX. ne Unexpected Change Brought About by the

For a number of years prior to the establishnent, officially, of the Greater New York, the residents of Harlem took the lead in matters of uptown improvement, particularly as regards the extension of the facilities of transit, the improvement of the Harlem River, the stopping of rallway trains uptown, the development o streets, the enlarged water supply, and the matter of grading, paving, and sewer construction. Since the establishment of the Greater New York all this has been changed. "Harlem has been completely overshadowed by the bor-

ough of the Bronx. Harlem, properly speaking, is made up of the porthern portion of the Twelfth ward, the southern boundary of which is Eighty-sixth street. So much of the Twelfth ward as is north of Eighty-sixth street and south of 110th has come to be known as Yorkville, whereas the portion north of 110th to the Harlem River has ome to be known as Harlem. The Charter Commissioners, for some reason which som Harlem citizens do not understand, paid little attention to the historical, traditional, sentiattention to the historical, traditional, sentimental, vicinage claim of Hariom. They ignored it, making it a part of the borough of Manhattan and preserving none of its distinctive features. Of wards Twenty-three and Twenty-four, more often described as the annexed district, they were more considerate, setting up a separate borough of the Bronx, north of the Hariem, establishing in it official autonomy with local executive officers, local tribunals, separate Coroners, a representative in the general Board of Public Improvements, and otherwise adding materially to the influence and power of this section in respect to public affairs and their administration. The T.x Commissioners have even gone so far as to make a division of Twelfth ward territory, which is extremely distasteful to the Hariemites. So much of the east slide of town, east of Lenox avenue, as is north of Ninety-sixth street—a new line of separation—they call Section 6, and so much of it as is north of Ninety-sixth and south of 155th streets, west of Lenox avenue, they call Section 7. In the former, Section 6, what remains of Harlem, they put last year the appreciation of pronerly at \$381,000 only, whereas in the partien of town included within the borough of the Bronx the appreciation is \$6,300,000. As a result of some of these changes, brought about since Jan. 1, the North Side Board of Trade now represents the interests which were formerly claim d to be in the keeping of the Harlem Hoard of Commerce. The local Reporter, is now the Reporter and Bronx Chronicle, and one by one the former distinctions of Harlem are falling away, and its former claims to distinctive eminence are becoming of less account constantly. mental, vicinage claim of Harlem, They ig-

MARYLANDERS SEE OUR ARMORIES Ours as Models.

A delegation of the State Legislature of Mary and, in company with a number of National Guardsmen of the State, visited New York ves terday to inspect a number of the armories of the city. A bill before the Maryland Legis-lature authorizes the construction of an armory for the Fifth Regiment of Baltimore which is the crack regiment of Maryland. It is intended that the armory shall be one of which the city shall be proud, and the bill appropriates \$400,000 to build it. In order to influence the S400,000 to build it. In order to influence the Legislature to pass the bill, officers of the regiment, headed by Col. Frank Markoe, invited the Militia, Finance and Ways and Means committees of the Legislature to visit the armories here. The delegation comprised about forty members, and arrived nere carity yesterday morning. The forenoon was spent in visiting the armories of the Thirteenth and Twenty third regiments in Brooklyn. The trip was made in a special trolley car. At the armories officers of the regiments were waiting to conduct the visitors about the buildings. The afternoon was devoted to an inspection of the Seventh and Seventy-first regiment armories in Manhattan. A special dinner was served to the delegation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the evening.

All the visitors were impressed by the liberality shown by New York to its National Guard, They united in saying that the quarters of the Seventh Regiment in Baltimore is entirely inadequate, sumptuous. The present armory of the Fifth Regiment in Baltimore is entirely inadequate, being situated over a market. A civizens' committee has been organized in Baltimore to further the movement for a new armory. Some of these, led by Gen, John Gill, President of the Mercantile Trust Company of Maryland, were in the party here yesterday. Legislature to pass the bill, officers of the regi-

IS THE BESSIE K. LOST? Probability That Another Alaskan Vessel Has

SEATTLE, Wash., March 5 .- A passenger on the steamer City of Seattle informs Agent Grauman of the steamer Bessle K. that one of the four wrecks passed by the Scattle had all the appearance of being the Bessie K. As the latter seven days overdue at this port, it is feared that the wreck described is really the overdue vessel. It lies 100 miles north of Victoria, on the rocks, and there are no indications of any survivors. This vessel was owned by J. S. Kim-ball & Co, of San Francisco, and left that port for Alaska with a heavy load of freight and passengers. She has a capacity of 100 pas passengers. She has a capacity of 100 passengers and 250 tons of freight, and was scheduled to leave here for Dyea on March 1. She is supposed to have been wrecked on her voyage south, having been in the track of the late disastrous storm that swept the northern coast. So confident is Agent Grauman that she is lost that he has arranged to send passengers booked for her next trip north on the Navarro.

MRS. WHITNEY'S CONDITION.

the Continues to Improve Slowly and Recov

AIKEN, S. C., March 5 .- The condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney continues to improve, and, although she is not yet able to leave her bed. she is much better than she has been at any time since her accident. The partial paralysis with which she has been suffering is gradually leaving her, and she has now regained the use of her legs to a slight extent. Drs. Dana and Bull of New York, who attended her during the sarly part of last weak, have returned home, and on last Thursday site was visited by Dr. James, the family physician, who found the chances for her recovery so favorable under her present treatment that he decided that nothing furth r could be done for her, so returned to New York on the following day.

Dr. McGahan of Aiken has charge of her case, and is kept almost constanty at her bedside. He said to-night that her recovery was certain, although it would yet be some time before she would be able to leave her bed or her room. As soon a it is expedient Mr. Whitney will have her removed North. of her legs to a slight extent. Drs. Dana and

TWO SISTERS ELOPED AT ONCE. One Was Too Young to Marry and Her Marringe Has Heen Annuited

The marriage of Clara Mayers of Phoenixville, Pa., whence she eloped at 15 years with John Demarowitz last October, has been annuiled by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court. Clara and Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court. Chara and an older sister eloped at the same time and both were married in this city. The sister, it is said, is living with her husband in Jersey City. The decree was granted on the grounds of non-age and want of consent of the girl's parents.

The Jonathan Sturges Estate in Court.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 5.—A motion was made before Justice J. O. Dykman, holding special term of the Supreme Court, to-day to appoint Arthur P Sturges as a trustee in the place of Frederick Sturges, who was a trustee under the will of Jonathan Storges of New York city, the millionaire locomotive builder who died in Morrisania in 1868. The estate is very large. The Surrogate, after hearing counsel on both sides, directed that citations be issued for the appearance of witnesses and adjourned the case for two weeks.

Lenten Mattaces at Daly's.

Mr. Burton Holmes, successor to Mr. Stoddard, who has made a favorable impression at Daly's Theatre, begins the last week of his present e son's engagement there to-morrow. The subect for hi lecture for Monday, Tuesday and yest for his neture for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday is "The Oases of the Algerian Sa-hara." On Thursiay, Friday and Saturday "More About Japan" will be the subject. Each lecture will be followed by a new series of orig-inal motion pictures.

Horn with One Hand and Three Feet.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Mrs. Edward Graft, who lives at the corner of Hickory and Lane streets, is the mother of a 3-month-old girl boby that is a grantine freak, and is attracting widespread attention. The left hand of the infant is not a hand at all, but a periect foot. The muscles perform all the functions of the muscles of a foot, and the heef is tough and naturally formed.

formed.

Mrs. Graft, who is the wife of Edward Graft, gave birth to the intant three weeks before Christmas. Dr. Edward Herzer, who has been attending the mother, says it is his opinion that the child will grow to womanbood with one hand and three feet.

WOLVES IN A DEER YARD. MAINE HUNTERS WHO HAD THEIR

KILLING DONE FOR THEM. Pursuit of Savage Beasts to a Labyrinth Wolf Pelis and Pienty of Ventson & cured

in a Streak of Luck -- Escape of Two Welves. SEREC, Me., March 4.-It is more than fifty years since Dan Remick and Cy Towns had their famous afternoon with the wolves in a deer yard. They were up in the woods north of the Katandin Iron works crust hunting, and had been having the poorest sor of luck-ten days out and not a moose nor a deer to show for their pains. On this day they made an early start to look for a deer yard somewhere about the foot of a mountain ten miles from camp. They were anxious to find it as soon as posfor on two nights past they had heard wolf howis, which meant that if the hunters did not secure the venison in short order the wolves would get to the yard ahead of them. It was late in March and there was fully four feet of snow in the woods, with a crust that froze hard at night and softened so much at midday that it was none too easy for a man to get about upon it on snowshoes,

As toward noon the two hunters patted along the mountain's base, their snowshoes slumping three inches at every step, a deer, very much frightened, broke out of a thicket ahead, wallowing along in the snow. It did not try to avoid the men, or, indeed, seem to notice them until they were close upon it, and they easily overtook the animal and shot it.

"This deer has been scared out of a yard," said Remick as he blew the smoke out of his gun barrel before reloading the piece. haven't heard any gun, so it wasn't hunters that did it. It looks like wolves' work."

They strung the deer up to a tree limb, out o reach of skunks and foxes, and followed back the furrow the creature had made in the snow A mile or two's travel brought them to the dee yard, which covered some twenty acres of hard wood and hemlock trees with a great deal of smaller growth among them, such as deer feed on in winter. Within this space the snow was cut in every direction by the deep paths the deer had trodden in moving about to browse on bark and twigs. Only one deer could be seenthe head and antiers of a buck appearing above the snow as he ran about along the paths.

the snow as he ran about along the paths.

"There's something chasing him-wolves!" said Towns. As he spoke the buck stopped and reared, and as it threw back its head they saw that a wolf was at its throat. Another wolf sprang on its back from behind, and as the buck was pulled down in the path they saw other wolves crowding upon it.

The two hunters looked at each other doubtfully. There was no telling how many wolves there were, and the snarling and snapping the creatures made as they fought over the deer had an ugly and discouraging sound. On the softened snow, which would not held up a wolf, the men were safe; but if they ventured into the yard, and the wolves were to show fight, it would be hard getting away from them. But they had had hard luck up to now—and here was goul venison going to waste; wolf skins were high in the market, and the State pald a bounty for the scalps, besides.

"We'll risk it Cv. oh!" said Remisk and the

they had had hard luck up to now—and here was good venison going to waste; wolf skins were high in the market, and the State paid a bounty for the scalps, besides.

"We'll risk it, Cy, ch! said Remick, and the two men slid down into the nearest path and started for the woives. The paths, barely wide enough for one man, wound and curved in all directions, so that the hunters had to turn and double about a great many times before they could get to where the wolves were. They came suddenly upon them at about twenty paces away—five big, shagy brutes, all tearing at the buck's throat and flank. So eager were the wolves that they did not notice the hunters until both fired. Then they yelped and ran, leaving one dead wolf by the deer, while another went off limping. The hunters set a mark at the surface of the snow, so as to be able to find the doer and wolf again when they were ready, reloaded their guns, and set out to find the other woives. If they could drive them out of the yard into the deep snow they could overtake and kill them without trouble. But they soon found that the cunning beasts would not leave the yard, but dodging about in the laby-rinth, kept easily out of reach and view of the hunters, who only once in a while could catch so much as a glimuse of them.

After playing this sort of hide and seek with the wolves for an hour or more the hunters gave up the idea of running them down and began looking up the deer the beasts had slaughtered. The wolves evidently had broken into the yard not longer ago than the night before, for all the deer found had been killed within a few hours. Five carcasses the hunters found that afternoon in the yard, and in every case the wolves merely had sucked the blood, without stopping to aat the flesh. Everywhere were the signs of the cruel pursuit of the deer and thus the syrad, where they could get to them without stopping to aat the flesh. Everywhere were the signs of the poor creatures to escape the wolves. Only one deer had left the yard, where they could get to them wi

or two, though.

In searching the paths for deer carcasses the men separated, and they chanced to come into In searching the paths for deer carcasses the men separated, and they chanced to come into the same path at the same time, cutting off the retreat of a wolf between them. They had the wolf hemmed in, but neither man dared fire at it while it was in the path for fear of hitting the other. The wolf nade a jump to get from the path up upon the level of the snow, and, as it scrambled to get a footing beyond the edge, Remick fired and wounded it. The wolf dropped back into the path, came to its feet fighting mad, and started for Remick. The hunter barely had time to club his gun and strike once at the wolf, as the brute, dodging the blow, leaped upon him, striking him with the fore paws in the chest and knocking him down. The hunter threw up his gun to protect his throat, and the wolf grabbed the barrel with its teeth; the creature dropped it and tried again to get at Remick's throat, but the hunter managed to get the gun barrel between the wolf's teeth drew blood as they tore coat and shirt from the hunter's shoulder. Remick was felling to Towns to hurry up. Whether his comrade would have got along in time to help if the wolf had stayed is a question; but the creature hearing Towne's footsteps and seeing a clear path shead, left the hunter and ran.

Keep your head down, Dan, "called Towns,

hunter and ran.

"Keep your head down, Dan," called Towns, and fired over the hunter's body. The bullet struck the wolf in the flack, killing it just as it was escaping around a turn in the path. It was more good luck, for Remick was not hurt to speak of, and the hunters had another wolfskin to their account.

was escaping around a turn in the path. It was more good luck, for Remick was not hurt to speak of, and the hunters had another wolfskin to their account.

Six deerskins, the venison, and two wolfskins all taken since noon! The hunters felt happy as they cut evergreen boughs for a bed and shelter, broiled venison cutlets for supper, and lay down on the snow, under the winter stars, to pass the night. There was only on trouble on their minds. The wind was from the south and the snow did not freeze at all that night, and without a hard crust they could not get their venison and skins to camp. In the morning, as soon as it was light enough to see, they went to find out if the wolves had quitted the yard. They had, for there were the tracks of three, one of them limping, that led off toward a little lake two miles away. It was plain that the wolves were having hard work to get through the soft snow, and the inners followed them. The lame wolf lagged behind the others, and the hunters overtook and killed it. The other two wolves at sight of them made a spurt and got to the lake a long gunshot ahead of the men, and ran out to the middle of the ice. There they stopped and looked at the hunters. The snow that had fallen through the winter, exposed as it was to the sun an i wind, had packed down and frozen into snowlice, which would have held up a horse. On this the wolves could outfoot the men five miles to one. Towns and Remick followed them out to the middle of the lake—it was about half a mile across—to see if they could drive them into the wooles, but the wolves had no idea of quitting the other two rivered about, keeping just out of gunshot, until the hunters gave up the business and went back to the deer yard.

The wind veered to the north that night and the crust froze, making good sledding for two or three days. In that time they got the venison and skins to camp on their moose eleds, and from thes took them home with a road sledd and team.

there took them home with a road sled and team. They had the best luck of any hunters in Maine that season. It was the winter when wolves from Canada swept the deer yards in the northern Maine woods, and there were no more deer killed in the Katahdin Iron Works region for a dozen years after.

HER GARTER GAFE WAY.

it Was Thus That Mrs. Kerr Lost Her Money

Mrs. Maurice Kerr of 328 New York avenue Jersey City Heights, notified the police at the Webster avenue station on Friday night that she had lost a pocketbook containing \$20 in money, a solitaire diamond ring, and a horseshoe set with diamonds valued at \$600. She slid she ad a dread of sneak thieves, and when she had occasion to leave home she took her valuables with her for satekeeping. Before leaving the house on Friday night to go to a neighboring store she put the pocketbook in her

minimoring store she put the pocketbook in her storking.

While in the store she feit the stocking slipping cown and she intrivid around to her mother's house in New York avenue to adjust it. There she discovered that her garter had given way and the pocketbook was gone. She retraced her steps out could not find the missing pocketbook. Three policemen were sent out to look for it, but their search was fruitless.

WALSH AND SUCK WIN. Spirited Contests at the Thirteenth Regimen

The second annual athletic and bleycle tournament p ovided by the Thirteenth Regiment A. A. attracted a large gathering to the armory, corner of Sumner and Putnam avenues, Brook-lyn, last night. The various open events were well filled, and some exciting and high-class sport resulted. The fun began with the trial beats of the open sprint. The boys were pretty evenly matched, and after some lively scampers

beats of the open sprint. The boys were pretty evenly matched, and after some lively scampers across the floor W. B. Brister of the New Jersey A. C. camured the honors.

Unusual enthusiasm was aroused in the half-mile run for novices. W.H. Scott, Jr., got home in the remarkable time, for his class, of 2 minutes 13.2-5 seconds, while the pursuit was so close that the next pair, R. Topping of Brooklyn and S. L. Stern of Manhattan, ran a dead heat.

The middle-distance open events were brimful of excitement. Gabe Hollander, the veteran "Cherry Diamond" crack, and Herbert Manvel, the schoolboy celebrity, went from scratch in the half-mile handicap. Hollander, in chasing his field, cut out such a pace that Manvel doubled up before the bell rang. The veteran ran his race out, but did not quite succeed in catching Ryan of the Xaviers, who got home in red-hot time. The quarter-mile run was a splendid race from the pistol flash. Jerry Buck skinmed through from the back mark like a meteer and won cleverly in fast time, under the conditions. The same description applies to the running of Andy Walsh in the mile. He judged his race be suffully, and ran in about three seconds faster time than that which shut him out at the Eighth Regiment games on Friday night.

The bicycle events, with the exception of the pursuit race, were spirited. The pursuit ended abruptly in the second lap, when George Crooks, the local star, fell, leaving Carl Sanford, Twentythird Regiment, to finish un pposed. Summary: 800 Yard Run, for Novices. Sera'ch—Won by W. H. Scott, Jr., Brooklyng dead heat for second piace be-

third Regiment, to finish un pposed. Summary: 880-Yard Run, for Novices, Scra'ch—Won by W. H. Scott, Jr., Brooklyn; dead heat for second piace between R. Topping, Brooklyn, and S. L. Stern, Pastime A. C. Time, 2 minutes 13 2-5 seconds.

100-Yard Run, Handicap—Final heat won by W. B. Brister, New Jersey A. C., 7 yards; A. H. Kent, St. Bartholomew A. C., 6 yards, second: Martin Zinn, N. W. S. A. C., 9 yards, third Time, 10 1-5 seconds.

100-Yard Run, Handicap—For memters of he regiment—Final heat won by William D. McCormack, Company E. 2 yards; E. J. Scheldecker, Company A. scratca, second: C. S. Tate, Company I, scratch, third. Time, 11 seconds.

Company E, Syards, E. J. Scheldecker, Company A, scratch, second C. S. Tate, Company I, scratch, third. Total Seconds C. S. Tate, Company I, scratch, third. Cone-Mile Bicycle Handleng, Closed—Wen by G. W. Crook, Company G, scratch, J. D. Graham, Company F, 25. Sards, account, G. S. Tate, Company E, 40. State, Lift. Time, 2 minutes 44.5 seconds a860-Yard Run, Handleng—Won by William F, Ryan, X. A. A., 38 yards, G. Hollander, K. A. C., scratch Trees, 2 minutes 45. Seconds. W. A. C., 18 yards, the Company C, the Company C, scratch Trees, 2 minutes 45. Seconds Hast won by W. D. McCormick, Company E, R. R. Bife, Company C, second, I. E. Flemins, Company C, third, Time, 2 minutes 45. Seconds. J. R. Seconds, Company C, third, Time, 20. 15. seconds. J. R. Flemins, Company C, third, Time, 20. 15. seconds. J. W. S. Seconds, J. Seconds, J. R. W. S. Seconds, J. R. W. S. Yards, Seconds, J. Junckind, R. W., 30 yards, state, J. T. Jarcti, R. J. Juncs, P. Juncs, J. Juncs, Jun

10 seconds,
One Mile Run, Handicap—Won by A. J. Walsh,
Xavier A. A., seratch; H. M. Cogan, Columbia University A. C., 63 vards, second; James Simpson, Harlem
Y. M. C. A., 80 yards, third. Time, 4 minutes, 34 8-5
seconds. seconds.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, for Members of Regi-ment—Won by William D. McCormick, Company E. scratch: W. Lediey, Company A. 6 yards, second C. Krepps, Company F, 20 yards, third. Time, 56 2-5 seconds.

Reepis, Company F, 20 yards, unit. Time, 30 seconds.

Two Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap—For members of the regiment—Won by G. W. Crook, Company G, scratch; C. S. Tate, Company E, 75 yards, second; J. Grand, Company F, 30 yards, third. Time, 5 minutes 37 2-5 seconds.

930 Yard Run, Heavy Marching Order—For members of the regiment—Won by William Donashy, Company I; C. G. Sa tzelo, Company E, second, Melville Smith, Jr., Company E, third. Time, 2 minutes 42 seconds. Meiville Smith, Jr., Company E, third. Time, 2 minutes 42 seconds.

Regimental Relay Race, Hondiesp—For teams of four men, each man to run two taps.—Wen by Company E team (scraich); A. A. Jackson, William D. McCormack, A. T. Jarrett, and J. F. Vilet. Time, 5 minutes 21 1-5 seconds.

Two Mile Blevele Race, Handicap—Final heat won by H. Y. Bendell; O. V. Babcock second and J. Thompson third. Time, 4 minutes 58 seconds.

Commodore Jarvin Issues His Report of His English Mission.

The detailed report of Æmilius Jarvis, who with J. M. MacDonough was appointed as a committee to confer with the Yacht Racing As sociation of Great Britain as to the best mean of bringing about uniformity of measurement rules upon both sides of the Atlantic, was received by Frank Bowne Jones, Secre tary of the council, yesterday afternoon As already told in THE SUN, the English yachtsmen did all in their power to assist Com-modore Jarvis in his mission, and from data which was furnished to him it was learned that their present girth rule checked the tendency to shoal-bodied boats, that it worked out satisfac torily to the majority of yacht owners, and that it would be impracticable, even if desirable, to make an alteration at the present time.

The consensus of opinion among British yachtsmen and naval architects is that the girth rule is producing what was intended, namely, a fuller-bodied boat; also that it does not encourage in too marked a degree any par-ticular form, which Commodore Jarvis demon-strates by the following data:

In the larger class the Bona was the most successful. She is a vessel with a full underwater body. The Aurora is also a vessel of full body. She was let-in coming out, but after some alterations had a fair measure of success.

In the do-foot class there was no racing yacht built last sension under the present rule, and the isoldes at 1 heads the list of winners. The racing in this class, therefore, affords insufficient data for comparison. parison.

In the 52-foot class the Penitent and Morning Star
In the 52-foot class the Penitent and Morning Star

were the most successful. Both are vessels with full sections.

In the 36-foot class the first prizes were very evenly distributed, the Emerald, with 16 firsts: Westra, 12 firsts: Hermes, 11 firsts: Forell, 9 firsts, and H-artscas, 8 firsts. These craft are by different designers and vary from exceedingly hollow to full sections.

A similar experience is met with in the 30-foot class, where the first prizes were also fairly divided between three or four, namely, Carol, Gwendoline, and Lora. They are also craft varying in form of midship sections.

midship sections.

Appended to the report are several letters from Sir George A. Leach, K. C. B.; George I. Watson, R. E. Froude, the noted expert of the Royal Naval Experimental Works, and B. Hechstall Smith, Secretary of the Britlish Association. Sir George Leach's correspondence as Chairman of the special committee that was appointed to receive Delegate Jarvis shows that the most cordial relations exist between the representative yachtsmen on both sides of the water. The report concludes with a short note from his associate, J. M. MacDonough, who was unable to attend any of the meetings that were called by the British of the meetings that were called by the British Yacht Rucing Association, in which he con-gratulates Commodore Jarvis on the success of his mission.

comothing About the New Roles and Regula

Now that the full programme, including the rules and regulations to govern play in the international chess tournament at Vienna, which is scheduled to begin on June 1, has come to hand, the work of the committee is being made a subject for criticism. The idea of arranging a contest in which a man will have to play nearly ten weeks, at the rate of five games a week, is regarded as something extraordinary. It is beliowed by competent judges that the players, the committee, the reporters, and even the spectators will get tired long before the final stages of the tournament are reached.

It is generally anticipated that the rule will not prove a success. It may even debar some great players from entering, because a man may not be able to devote nearly three months to the not be able to devote nearly three months to the tourney. It would have been much better to arrange that the twenty players accepted be divided into two sections of ten men each, each section to play a tournament among themselves, and a certain number of top scorers in each section to play a final tournament ior the prizes. As regards the latter arrangement if is generally thought that a mistake has been made in giving ten prizes. It will be rather easy to gain one, as there are three additional prizes for those who have won the most games arainst the first ten prize takers. In other words, thirteen of the twenty competitors will receive prizes. Some of them may even get two or more, because three additional ones for the nost brilliant games played during the progress of the tournament have been donated by Baron Albert de Rottaschiid.

Nothing can be said against the other rules, as they are similar to those adopted by managers of other international contexts. It is just so will that the games should be played in rounds, according to the Berger system, from ones to hirty-eight. There will be no need for balloting each day, for a player will know at the beginning of the contest with whom he will have to play day after day. There is, however, one rule which is new, and which deserves to be imitated by fournament committees. It is the one which forbids players agreeing upon a draw without the consent of the director of play, if thirty moves have not been recorded. Very often a player offers a draw in order to secure the helf point, which may mean a prize. Buring the late meeting of the New York State Chess Association a game was declared drawn after nine moves.

In other respects the chess masters will have resson to be satisfied with the Vienna committees work, and there is no doubt that they will be astisfied with the Vienna committees work and the third will receive at the Austrian metropolis. tourney. It would have been much better to

KUTANI WARE, OLD OR NEW

ORIGIN AND CHARACTERISTICS OF A JAPANESE PORCELAIN.

Made in the seventeenth Century -Varieties New Met With-nome Factory-Made Speci-mens-Increased Interest in Ceramics.

A correspondent whose interest in the Japanese ware known as Kutani was stimulated by the sale of the Dana collection of Eastern porceains, which included several pieces of the ware asks THE SUN f r some information about this porcelain. He mentions especially four examples. Nos. 34, 44, 394, and 396 of the catalogue. respectively a yellow globular vase with a decoration of figures and domestic implements; a globular vase with a wide neck, flaring mouth, and upright rim, decorated in five colors; a miniature bowl, 24 inches in diameter, decorated in gold on red, and an eggshell cup. These were variously described in the catalogue as Kutani, old or early Kutani; or Yeiraku, Kutani. The correspondent asks, among other things, for the significance of these distinctions It may be said in passing that one of these Kutani pieces went out of town, two were purchased by individual citizens, and one was picked up by a local dealer.

The Kutani ware takes its name from Kutanimura, or the village of Kutani, which is in the province of Kaga, Japan. Mr. Tozo Takayanagi, who is an expert authority on Japanese ceramics, said in answer to the reporter's questions, which were based on the correspondent's letter, that in the early Kutani or old Kutani pieces the decorations were chiefly in green or blue enamels, while the modern ware was deco-rated principally in red enamels or red and gold. The colors and the decorations generally, he said, were similar to those of the Imari ware; so much so that in many instances only the con noisseur could distinguish between them. The Imari ware is made at the village of Imari in another province.

Turning to a translation of a Government re port, Mr. Takayanagi said that the Kutani ware was recorded as having had its origin in the seventeeth century, when the factory at the village of Kutani, (Kutani-mura), was founded by a subject of the Prince Daishoji, named Tamura Gonzayemon, who had probably studied the Hizen process of porcelain-making. From a description of his work in Sometsuke (which is blue and white and gilded on the edge), the report said, it would appear that Tamura Gonzayemon studied the art introduced from China by Gorodayiu Go-Shonsui of Hizen. The clay of Kutani is described as of a dark red color, wherefore, it is said, the ware is of a uniform tint. The clay used for the dark gray porcelain of Kutani is brought to the village

FLOORWALKER'S TWO WIVES.

Falconer Accused of Marrying a Salesgiri and Deserting Her After a Week.

Frederick W. Falconer, aged 24 years, was held at the Morrisania Police Court yesterday for trial on a charge of bigamy. On Nov. 28, year-old daughter of a real estate dealer who Broadway. Last winter he left his wife and 3year-old child and came to New York in search of work. of work.

He got employment as a floorwalker in a Morrisania dry goods store, and on Jan. 31, it is allege1, married Kate Smith, 17 years old, a salesgiri in the store. Falconer picket a quarrel with his young bride after they had lived a week at 177 East 144th street, and left her there with the board bill unpaid. After that he remained at Norwalk, but yesterday he went to Dobbs Ferry and was arrested.

A Brooklyn Servant Girl Asphyxiated. Mathilde Rennie. 18 years old, was found dead yesterday morning in her bedroom at the house of Policeman James Kelly at 36 Madison street, Brooklyn, where she was employed as a servant Brooklyn, where an and escaping, and the girl The gas was turned on and escaping, and the girl had evidently been dead for some hours. Miss Rennie was the daughter of George Rennie, a variety actor of 9 Bristol street.



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GALE RAGING, CREW DRUNK. nother Experience in the Storm in Which the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the interesting article printed in THE SUN of Feb. 27 regarding the loss of the steamer Evening Star in September, 1866, perhaps it would be of interest to give an account of another wreck in that same terrible storm.

The writer was returning from Calcutta to Boston on the ship Daniel Draper. We encoun tered this same storm north of the Bermudas. We had been lying to under short sail some two days and three nights, when on the morning of the third day, just at daylight, our lookout discovered a large vessel flying signals of distress to our leeward, Our Captain was notified, but he declined to make any effort to reach the distressed ship until

color, wherefore, it is said, the ware is of a uniform tint. The clay used for the dark gray porcelain of Kutani is brought to the village from other places.

The contract of the same profered white ware in the people tat home, but amateurs prefer the origination. This latter is in great favor with the people tat home, but amateurs prefer the origination, this latter is in great favor with the people tat home, but amateurs prefer the origination. This latter is in great favor with the people tat home, but amateurs prefer the origination, this latter is in great favor with the people tat home, but amateurs prefer the origination. This latter is in great favor with the people tat home, but amateurs prefer the origination, the process of a noted porcelain maker of Kutani, who lived alto in the seventeenth century. His descendants, of the same name, atili manufacture and the process of the clark points of distinction. Different localities produce different clays, and, consequently, the pastes differ. One of the old marks of the clark points of distinction. Different localities produce different clays, and, consequently, the pastes differ. One of the old marks of the clark process of the clar

MILL STRIKERS GIVE IN. Operatives at Two Large Plants in Biddeford, Mr., to Go Back to Work

BIDDEFORD, Mc., March 5.-The striking operatives of the Pepperell and Laconia cotton mills, who went out seven weeks ago in resistance to a 10 per cent, cut in wages, voted this afternoon to return to work on next Monday. A committee representing three branches of the textile industry called on Mr. Robert McArthur. agent of the two corporations, to discuss the situation. He informed the committee that he could make no promises other than to assure them that the Pepperell and Laconia would not be the last of the New England mills to restore the old wages when the cutton market improves. It was the committee's report which led to the action of the strikers in declaring the strike off. The conclusion reached was gratifying to the business men of Biddeford, who have been con-tributing money and providence that orisiness inco of Biddeford, who have been contributing money and provisions to keep the strikers from want. The Pepperell and Laconia mills employ 3,500 operatives, and their payroll is about \$24,000 a week.

The strikers of the York mills in Saco voted this afternoon to continue their strike, notwithstanding the action of the Biddeford operatives.

Strike of Men Employed in Canal Improve-

ROCHESTER, March 5 .- A demand for higher wages and a refusal on the part of the employers has caused a strike among the men employed on the canal improvements at Brockport. Over a hundred men have quit work. They were being paid \$1.25 for a day's work of ten hours, but demanded that they receive 25 cents an hour, in accordance with the orders issued to contractors by State Superintendent of Public Works Aidridge. The men are orderly, but are determined that the contractors shall pay full rates. An attempt to fill the strikers' places may be followed by serious trouble.

Girls to Hold a Mass Meeting.

Branch 13 of the Socialist Labor party will hold a mass meeting at the Grand Central Palace this afternoon to express sympathy for the New Hedford strikers. The branch is com-posed of girls and women, all of whom sympa-thize strongly with the women and girls in-volved in the New England strike. Leader Daniel De Leon of the Socialist Labor party was in New Bedford recently, and organized a num-ber of the strikers into a local of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

A sympathetic strike which was threatened

for some time at the new Appraiser's Stores in Greenwich street against the employment of non-union painters went into effect yesterday. About 100 men in various trades struck. S rike on New Brerestion Pier.

Two hundred union mechanics in various trades struck yesterday at the new Recreation Pier, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, because non-union painters were being employed.

Convent Reeps Policeman Shannon's Children. In the proceeding brought by Mrs. Emma J. Shannon to recover the custody of four of her children from Policemen John J. Shannon, Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has deci et that they shall remain at St. Joseph's Convent pending the action for divorce brought by the husband. They were placed there by Shannon, who left his wife last August.

The contents of the letter box at Sixty second street and Amsterdam avenue caught fire from some unknown cause yesterday afternoon. A policeman notified the Post Office authorities, and the box was opened in time to save most of the letters.



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